

alniaria, 1.ix-28.ix. *D. fuscantaria*, 28.ix, two ♂'s. *Thyatira batis*, 3.viii. *Sphinx ligustri*, 23.vii. *Notodonta dromedarius*, 23.v. *Pheosia gnoma*, 6.viii. *P. tremula*, 23.vii-24.viii. *Lophopteryx capucina*, 1st gen., 20.iv, surely a very early date! 2nd gen., 4.viii-14.viii. *Drepana falcataria*, 23.v. *Pempelia dilutella*, 23.vii. *Homoeosoma binavella*, 3.viii. *Euzophera pinguis*, 5.viii. *Chilo phragmitellus*, 9.vii-22.vii, ♂ and ♀. *Schoenobius forficellus*, 23.vii, ♂ and ♀. *Phlyctaenia crocealis*, 23.vii. *P. lutealis*, 2.ix. *P. ferrugalis*, 12.vii-22.x, abundant. *Nomophila noctuella*, 9.vii-23.x, not early, but continued later than usual. *Pyrausta aurata*, 4.viii. *P. cespitalis*, 4.viii. *Loxostege verticalis (cinctalis)*, 25.vii. *Scoparia angustea*, 15.ix-14.xi. *Malacosoma neustria*, 1.vii-4.viii, more variable than usual. *Philudoria potatoria*, 9.vii-1.viii. *Gastropacha quercifolia*, 5.viii.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to mention that of the 317 species of "Macro-Lepidoptera" recorded in my garden during the last eight years, no less than 258 have been noted at light during the last two years. Actually, the total at light amounts to 302, including 44 of the Pyraloidea attracted during the same period.

It will be interesting to observe what effect last year's appalling weather, followed, as it has been, by a long and severe winter, will have on the insect life of the British Isles during 1947.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE HELOMYZIDAE (DIPTERA).

By C. H. WALLACE PUGH, F.R.E.S.

The following records based on my own observations are intended to supplement Mr Parmenter's Notes on this interesting family (1947: *Ent. Rec.*, 59, 15).

HELOMYZINAE.

Distribution: The species of *Helomyza*, Fln., appear to be widely distributed. I have taken all the British species in Shropshire and/or North Wales, except *dumicola*, Coll., *infera*, Coll., and *oxyphora*, Mik., the last two of which are only recorded by Mr Collin from Scotland. The same remarks apply to *Allophyla atricornis*, Mg.

H. variegata, Lw., hibernates as an imago, and may be taken on mild days throughout the winter by sweeping or beating suitable undergrowth. I suspect that *H. ustulata*, Mg., does the same, as I have taken it on 14.2.37.

LERIINAE.

Heteromyza, Fln. I have noted that the males of *H. commixta*, Coll., which is the most common species around here, have the same habit of patrolling a "beat" near coniferous trees at a height of about 10 feet as described by Mr Parmenter in the case of *H. rotundicornis*, Ztt. The other two species also occur here sparingly. I have bred *H. occulta*, Fln., from an unidentified tree fungus.

Tephrochlamys, Lw. I have bred *T. flavipes*, Ztt., from a thrush's nest and also from a wasp's nest. *T. rufiventris*, Mg., which is commonly found on windows throughout the winter months, I have bred from a rook's nest and from a hotbed, and Mr H. Donisthorpe gave me one bred from a heron's nest.

Neoleria, Mall. *N. inscripta*, Mg., is definitely associated with carrion and may easily be trapped by hanging up a dead bird or a meat bone. *N. ruficauda*, Ztt., is recorded by Collin from carrion, but I have chiefly taken it, and also *N. ruficeps*, Ztt., on fungi.

Oecothoa, Hal. *O. praecox* I took in numbers on 25.7.35 just inside the entrance to rabbits' burrows on the sandy "morfa" between Criccieth and Borth-y-gest, Carnarvonshire, and again in similar circumstances at Talybont, Merionethshire on 24.7.37.

Eccoptomera, Lw. *E. microps* I have bred in numbers on several occasions from moles' nests, the flies emerging February to May. One male of *E. pallescens*, Mg., taken near Oswestry, 16.6.33.

Scoliocentra, Lw.:—*S. amplicornis*, Cz. I have not bred this species, but have taken the male at the entrance to a rabbit burrow and the female on a manure heap. *S. villosa*, Mg. One female taken in woods on 6.3.38. All in Shropshire.

Leria, R.-D. *L. brachypterna*, Lw. Bred in some numbers from rooks' nests near Oswestry, June 1937. Mr Collin also records it from nests of owls and crows (1939: 79 *E.M.M.*, 148). *L. modesta*, Mg., var. *czernyi*, Collart, one pair, and *L. dupliciseta*, Stein., one male, both in April. All in Shropshire.

Morpholeria Garrett: *M. ruficornis* Mg. Montgomeryshire, September.

TRICHOSCELINAE.

Trichoscelis, Cz. *T. obscurella*, Fln. Fairly common in June on sandy "morfas" at Criccieth and Talybont, North Wales. *T. frontalis*, Fln. One male bred from thrush's nest, Oswestry, emerging 27.4.35.

NEWS ON LYSANDRA OF THE CORIDON GROUP OF SPECIES (LEP. LYCAENIDAE).

By ORAZIO QUERCI.

Vindicio. Formia (Prov. Latina). Italy.

The object of this paper is to indicate in a correct manner the places where we collected some *Lysandra* of the *coridon*, Poda, group of species, recording when they emerged, the feature and climate of the surroundings in which they lived, and to whom those butterflies were sent.

Italy.—We have taken many *coridon*, always in summer and on chalky grounds, in any locality of the Apennines of Central Italy (Sibyllini, Gran Sasso, Sirente, Majella, Meta) where we collected. Rarely we met with that species above 5000 ft. We have also found plenty of them on Apuane Alps, above Caregine, on the slopes of Mt. Sumbra, 3000 ft. (Garfagnana); in the Fegana valley, below Montefegatesi, 1500 ft. (Lucca); on Mt. Prato Fiorito, 5000 ft. (Lucca); on Mt. Fanna at 2000 ft. near Fiesole (Florence); on Mt. Conca, 1200 ft., near Fontebuona (Florence); and above the locality Le Sterpete near Foligno (Umbria).

The other allied species, that looks like Herrich-Schäffer's figure of *hispana*, was taken by us only at Pian di Mugnone, 400 ft. (Florence) and on Mt. Fanna where both *coridon* and *hispana* were flying together